

The Scrap Book

MUST HAVE SOUNDED AWFUL

No Wonder Teacher Was Near Tears at What She Thought Was Slur on New Headgear.

It was just before school and teacher came breezing into high school with a new hat on her head.



"Where did you get it?" asked one of the girls. The teacher named the place. "It looks very chic," said another of her pupils. The teacher looked very much surprised.

"I'm sorry," she said coldly. "I didn't think it did," and left the room. A few minutes later the second girl flushed up to the roots of her hair. She flew into the cloakroom, where her teacher was taking off her things.

"Did you understand me to say that I thought that your hat looked cheap?" she demanded.

The teacher nodded, her eyes suspiciously bright. She was young and had thought that it was a pretty hat, and she didn't buy hats every few minutes.

"Why, my dear lady, I said 'chic,'" she demanded.

Whereupon they both wept with relief.

Development in Mining in Malay.

Mining engineers, who have recently visited the southern Siamese Malay states, have come to the conclusion that one of the richest mineral areas in the world is to be found here. In addition to wolfram, rich deposits of tin alluvium are found in the valleys and gullies of all the hills in which wolfram has been located. In most of the hills the number of wolfram lodes already located exceeds ten, and in all of them tin has also been found. Plenty of water with sufficient head is said to be available for washing out the tin in the rainy season, and there are possibilities for storing water in reservoirs for the dry season. There is a waterfall close by with sufficient head to develop electric power for working a large number of mines. In northern Siam mining areas adjoining the new railway extension have been opened, and here antimony and lead are the mineral worked for, the lead being mixed with zinc and containing some silver.—Commercial Reports.

Soldiers to Be Well Supplied.

The greatest department store in the world, to supply every need of the American soldiers, is springing up in France. The survey for the mammoth intermediate depot, as it is known in army circles, was made in August. The first railroad track was laid in September and now the site has the appearance of a railroad yard in a seacoast town. The store, which will be six miles long and two miles wide, in reality a series of buildings, will have a daily capacity of 50,000 tons, which is not an excessive amount when it is considered that every man at the front in army service requires 200 pounds of supplies of all kinds, including food, clothing, ammunition, medical and engineering equipment, each day. As the American force grows the store will be extended and enlarged.—Capper's Weekly.

Removing a Hill to Ventilate a City.

The location of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is such that it is cut off from cool winds by an elevation known as Costello hill. For a hundred years or more it has been proposed that this obstruction be removed, and now a syndicate has been formed which has applied to the government for permission to level the hill, using the material removed to reclaim a large area of submerged land. The work will involve the removal of 47,000,000 cubic yards and it is estimated that the cost will be \$10,000,000.—Scientific American.

Burn Sawdust.

In some portions of France where coal is so scarce and consequently so expensive that it is altogether unobtainable by the poorer class of people, sawdust is being used as a substitute, according to the Popular Science Monthly. The sawdust is rammed down tightly in cylindrical metal boxes and a few drops of petroleum are poured over it. The fire thus made can be used for cooking and all domestic purposes and will burn for several hours.

Welcome Supply of Potash.

According to the experts of the geological survey and the bureau of mines, the waters of Searles lake, in California, hold in solution 20,000,000 tons of potash. That is enough to supply the needs of the country for commercial fertilizer for half a century or more. We used to import half a million tons or more of potash a year from Germany, and as we produce little ourselves the loss of the German supply has been a serious matter for our farmers.—Youth's Companion.

That's Different.

Molly—Don't you love the music of the violin?

Cholly—No.

"The idea! Why, I could stay awake hours listening to it!"

"Too could? Well, I go. There's a fellow in the next room to mine at my boarding house who owns one."

WHAT'S THE USE?

He saved his money years and years—Laid by a tidy sum; It was his boast he had no fears Of dining on a crumb.

Some future day he'd start to spend And go a lively gait; His tollens thrift would have an end—He was content to wait.

At last, he cried, "I'm ready now To lead a life of ease; I'll have a fling and keep my vow Myself alone to please!"

But scarcely had he pressed the cup Of pleasure to his lips—No chance he had to tilt it up, He barely got two sips—

When Fate set out to prove once more That she can be unkind; And hung some crape beside his door—He left his pelf behind.

LAST CONFESSION TOO MUCH

How Could He Hope That Any Girl Would Look on Him With Favor After That?

He—I cannot hold you to your promise of marriage until I have first confessed three terrible tragedies which have saddened my life.

She (with emotion)—Go on.

He—The first occurred at a summer resort. I took a girl out in a boat, we got caught in a whirlpool, the boat upset and, in spite of my exertions to save her, she was drowned.

She—You were not to blame for that. Do not worry about it longer.

He—The second occurred in the winter. I was out skating with a young lady, when she suddenly disappeared through an air hole, and in an instant was beyond human aid.

She—That certainly was not your fault. I will marry you, of course.

He—The third also happened in the winter. I took a girl out sleighing and she froze to death.

She—Begone!

Brest-Litovsk in History.

Brest-Litovsk, or, to give it its Polish name, Brzesc-Litewski, is coming once more into fame as the place of conference of the Germans with the Bolsheviks. The name Brest means "the elm city." In a military sense, this city on the Russian frontiers of the old Polish kingdom, has undergone all kinds of vicissitudes. In 1241 it was laid waste by the Mongols, and was partially burned, more than a hundred years later, by the Teutonic knights. Another century saw it entirely destroyed by the Khan of the Crimea. The Swedes have captured it, and the Poles have defeated in the neighborhood by the Russians, who held it until the last great drive of the Germans forced them to retreat along an immense front. Napoleon, in his disastrous retreat from Moscow, must have had bitter memories of the city, into which the pursuing Russians drove one of his demoralized armies under Schwarzenberg.

An Allenby Myth.

A strange tale is in circulation at clubs where men from the East foregather, says "A Club Member" in the London Standard. It is said that, apart from General Allenby's unquestioned success, his name has had a remarkable effect on the Turks. For Allenby is by them interpreted as Allah Nabl, which means the man from Allah, or the emissary of Allah. Therefore his triumph has been accepted as a direct divine interposition. This was a stroke of luck which never entered the minds of the war authorities when they wisely gave him his command.

Dancing and Music.

Dancing and gesture originated musical rhythm. The earliest form of music would be a sort of monotone such as one may hear among uncivilized races of today, and this sometimes is accompanied by the beating of time on some instruments, and the gestures of the dancers, which gradually evolved into regular recurring beats, so that all the performers might act in concert. The evolution of the song and dance went on at the same time and the process in the development of modern music has a similar history.

Vermont's Abandoned Farms.

New England states are making strenuous efforts to overcome the evil of "abandoned farms." In response to the appeal of the national food administration it is estimated that in Vermont 81,000 bushels of wheat will be grown this year, against 25,000 bushels last year. The Vermonters have also done well along other lines, for the estimated yield of corn, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes in 1917 is 10,698,000 bushels, compared with 7,847,000 bushels in 1916.—Argonaut.

Making Her Squirm.

"So our engagement is at an end?" said the sweet young thing.

"It would seem so," replied the man, airily.

"And do you wish me to return the engagement ring?"

"Oh, no; never mind. If I'm ever engaged to another girl I'll get her a solid gold ring with a real diamond in it."

Women Rule English Village.

Findon is the first village in England to be entirely guided by women. A woman's village council has been set up and the subjects under discussion are housing, infant welfare and education. Neighborliness is encouraged and a fair temper shown in discussion.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



SUIT WITH CLOSE FITTING COAT.

There is a choice this season in the line of the silhouette. We may discard curves entirely and wear a coat or dress that is straight from neck to hem, or go to the other extreme and choose a bodice or coat that is fitted in to the figure closely, or stop anywhere between these. Half way between seems to be the happy medium that is most generally becoming. But the possessor of a very good figure may go even farther than the semit-tied coat with fine effect as is attested by the coat suit which reflects this place of the style as shown in the picture above.

This braid and button trimmed suit of serge sets snugly to the body above the waist where the lines of the coat flow out into ripples at the back and sides, but are almost straight at the front. Parallel rows of narrow silk braid, stitched across the sides and back of the coat, end in a row of small bone buttons at each side. This is a novel placing of braid which is characteristic of this season. Corresponding rows of braid, ending in buttons are placed on the sleeves. There is a shawl collar and an over-collar of washable white satin.



HAT STYLES SAIL TOWARD TRIMMINGS.

In order to preserve the snug lines about the waist this coat is fastened with three buttons at the front. There are several ways of arriving at this closely fitted effect by means of ingenious cutting. They are novel but not more successful than the simple and direct methods shown in the picture.

The style of the skirt in this suit may be taken as a criterion for the season. It is a straight-line model, fitted about the hips, with waistline very slightly raised and it could hardly be simpler. These are the ideals that all skirt makers seem to have in mind just now.

Millinery shops are radiant with joyous Easter hats all proclaiming that styles have taken a new tack and are sailing in the direction of bright trimmings and plenty of them. Flowers are sprouting all over some shapes, others are fully covered with foliage. Ribbons are nothing if not abundant, made up into all kinds of fanciful and beautiful garnitures and applied in novel ways. Ornaments, after a long, partial eclipse, have emerged and are given a conspicuous place of honor in the millinery firmament.

This return to favor of millinery trimmings comes as a surprise, for hats have been so meagerly ornamented for two seasons, that we were about to pronounce the obsequies over those lovely furbelows—the flowers and feathers and ribbons and laces and everything—that seemed to have languished to the point of death. There is no telling what will come to pass over night in the world of millinery, for here they are again, ready to form a joyous Easter parade proclaiming the eternal feminine.

The three hats pictured are typical styles. At the center is a wide-brimmed model of leghorn braid with its crown covered with crepe. Having gone this far last year the crown would consider nothing more expected of it. But now it is first dotted

WHY WOMEN "MAKE UP" DURING WAR

It is not a matter of wonder. It is said that women make up more than ever; it is probably true of all who have passed their first youth, and especially those who are working hard, suffering much, and still dislike looking as old as they feel. Creams, rouge and powder are used, therefore, rather more than usual.

The time has gone by when it could be said that women's health is benefited by the restrictions of war. No woman with any heart or brain can avoid suffering, and many hold on to their hard work by force of will rather than physical strength. If as a business fashion pays, as a distraction for many does not cloy, dress to some women is an undeniable moral force.

That well-dressed women have a better chance in life is as true today as it was formerly; and whether a woman wears a uniform or the latest satin, unless she carry it well she must risk losing the post she covets most. For a woman to look her best is a point of discipline as much as that the British soldier shall shave, even under fire.

HOOKWORM MUST BE FOUGHT

How the Dread Disease Is Spreading in British New Guinea Is Related by Scientist.

Hookworm disease will spread ere long all over Papua (British New Guinea) unless vigorous steps are taken at once to check it, in the opinion of Dr. J. H. Waite of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has just investigated the malarial in the huge island north of Australia.

"The international health board," said Doctor Waite, "found that 65 per cent of the natives working on plantations were infected with the hookworm and 8 per cent of the natives in villages."

Doctor Waite pointed out that under present conditions the disease could be eradicated at relatively small cost; whereas if allowed to spread a most formidable task would be presented.

"The international health board," he explained, "has made an offer to the governments of Queensland and New South Wales to conduct an anti-hookworm campaign in infected districts provided these states will defray a third of the total cost."

PROVED POOR BUSINESS MAN

Why "Reformed Crook" Found Himself Unable to Keep in Straight and Narrow Path.

O. Henry could have written this: James Doyle broke into the home of Frederick C. Buckout, March 17, 1915, poked his gun into the face of Buckout and started to garner valuables. Then Mrs. Buckout talked to him, got his promise to reform, gave him a recommendation and her husband the next day got him a job.

Eighteen months later a masked bandit pulled off two first-class "jobs" in New York. About the same time Doyle got money which he invested in a legitimate business. The business did not go. A few weeks ago police grabbed Doyle, found a burglar's kit and got his confession. He had gone straight for months, but then got hard up, robbed a house and turned over a new leaf, using the proceeds of the robbery. Still he couldn't stick "straight." "Five years," said the judge.

How Birds Dress Own Wounds.

Many birds, particularly those that are prey for sportsmen, possess the faculty of skillfully dressing wounds. Some will even set bones, taking their own feathers to form the proper bandages.

A French naturalist writes that on a number of occasions he has killed woodcocks that were, when shot, recovering from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the old injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stem feather and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the beak of the bird. In some instances a solid plaster was thus formed, and in others bandages had been applied to wounds or broken limbs.

One day he killed a bird that evidently had been severely wounded at some recent period. The wound was covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers, which had been plucked by the bird from its own body and so arranged as to form a plaster, completely covering and also protecting the wounded surface.

Why Body Is Susceptible to Germs.

Unless the blood is supplied with what nature has provided for her normal function, the digestive system will fail and the body will be wanting in nourishment. When this condition takes place man becomes susceptible to the disease germs that are ever present in the atmosphere. The greatest safety is to be found in keeping up the resistance. It is much easier, says the New York Times, to battle against the germ organisms before they get established in the system. Once they establish themselves in the tissues they generate poisons which interfere with the normal working of the body and enable them to nourish themselves and increase, often at an alarming rate. In fact some of them reproduce themselves to the extent of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, in a minute of time.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

Frederick Still Stands in Front of War College

WASHINGTON.—The deadly statue of Frederick the Great, the statue of the man who was termed by Dr. R. M. McElroy of Princeton university, "the head devil of the whole Prussian philosophy," still lurks in front of the War college. Doctor McElroy announced at a luncheon in New York he was going to start a movement to tear down Frederick and turn him into bullets. But Washington so far has manifested an alarming apathy to the patriotic project.

So far as can be discovered, nobody has yet burned Frederick in effigy since Doctor McElroy disclosed the insidious and secret wickedness of Frederick's teachings. The watchman at the War college says he hasn't sighted so much as one lynching bee on its way to bag Fred, and intimated a little excitement now and then at the War college, a peaceful institution three miles down the river, would not come amiss.

Of course, there are reasons. It isn't even impossible that the people of Washington are more familiar with the statue than is Doctor McElroy. At least, the general attitude seems to be that if the man who founded the German state looked anything like the statue of him in Washington, God help the German people.

Mr. Roosevelt, then president, put the statue out in front of the War college, thus showing a good deal of judgment, for few people ever get to see it there.

Washington Women Open Their Homes for War Causes

WASHINGTON women, always liberal in the matter of lending their homes for charity, have been especially so with regard to war benefit entertainments or enterprises. Mrs. Gaff's ballroom has been repeatedly placed at the disposal of committees in charge of one benefit or another. Mrs. Jennings, at whose home the women who came to this country in behalf of the French orphans had their first hearing, has been equally generous. Mme. Jusserand has given a room in the embassy for the weekly rendezvous of the women connected with the embassy and with the French high commission who are knitting for the American soldiers.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock's ballroom has been the regular meeting place on Saturday afternoons of the army women who are knitting for the engineers, besides having been loaned for several war benefits since the beginning of the winter. Mrs. Henry Huddleston Rogers of New York, who with Mr. Rogers is spending the winter here, has converted a portion of the handsome Duncan McKim house, which they are occupying, into a miniature factory for turning out articles knitted by machinery. A number of machines have been installed and are in motion every day manufacturing comforts for the soldiers. Mrs. Edward Beale McLean is making similar use of one of the large apartments of McLean house, where a group of women meet at regular intervals to make surgical dressings. Mrs. Junius MacMurray has loaned space in her house, in Massachusetts avenue, for the storing of wool to be converted into garments for the soldiers and for the weekly meeting of some of the army women.

Weather Bureau Is Doing Important Work in the War

NEVER in the history of conflicts of the world has the weather proved such a potent factor as in the war that is now in progress in Europe. This is largely due to the use of airplanes, dirigibles and captive balloons, to the highly perfected and powerful artillery and to the modern methods of warfare first brought into practice in this conflict. Foreknowledge of existing and expected weather conditions, both in the air and on the surface, has, therefore, become of the utmost importance.

When active preparations for the military preparedness of this country were begun—when the declaration was made by the United States that a state of war existed with the German government—it was apparent that the weather bureau had an important part to play. In recognition of this fact the secretary of agriculture communicated with the secretary of war and invited attention to the service which might be rendered by the weather bureau in furnishing the fullest information concerning weather conditions in the United States and adjacent regions. He also indicated the service that trained experts could render as aids to commanders in planning military operations. The secretary of war heartily accepted the suggestions, and preparations were made at once for the fullest co-operation in carrying out the plan.

It was obvious that the activities of the weather bureau for the time being at least would necessarily be extended to two primary objects: (1) The forecasting of the weather for purely military operations, and (2) the sounding of the upper air for the benefit of aviators, balloonists and artillerymen.

The official in charge of the aerological investigations of the bureau has also been commissioned a major and placed in charge of the military aerological work. The aerological work heretofore performed by the bureau will be continued, in addition to the enlarged activities made possible by congressional appropriation of \$100,000 for this work.

More Names Needed for Uncle Sam's New Warships

THE unprecedented increase in the number of naval vessels since the outbreak of the war has given rise to at least one problem which is proving to be a source of much perplexity to the naval authorities. The department is confronted with a dearth of names.

Names are needed for the numerous destroyers, mine sweepers and patrol boats which have been added to the naval list or will be added in scores within the next few months. To make matters worse, Henry Ford is preparing to turn out in quantity a new type of vessel, something between a submarine chaser and a patrol boat, which must have a name of some kind, however informal the christening may be. And unless the Audubon societies, the naturalist or ornithologists of the country come to the rescue the navy department will be in a dilemma. The difficulty is that in naming vessels the department has drawn upon certain classes of names. The destroyers are named after naval heroes, the mine sweepers are named after birds, the tugs after Indian chiefs and the colliers after mythological deities or heroes.

There are enough deities to go around for the colliers, but the supply of naval heroes after whom the scores of new destroyers are to be added is running low and there are not many Indian chiefs left.

The assistant secretary of the navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, admitted that the appendix of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary afforded very little in the way of bird's names suitable for mine sweepers. He admitted that the secretary bird, which is pictured in the act of seizing a snake with its talons, is hardly appropriate, and the laughing jackass even worse. It has been found that the supply of suitable birds' names is very limited.

The situation is even worse with reference to the destroyers. The number of these vessels is increasing with extraordinary rapidity and the number of naval heroes, up to the present time, at least, remains stationary. Soon there will not be enough heroes' names to go around and the department is confronted with the necessity either of recognizing new ones or switching to some other method of nomenclature.



I WONDER IF THEY'LL NAME A BOAT AFTER ME.